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COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS, Washington, D.C. 20231

 enclosed for filing is the patent application of Inventor(s):
RAYMOND KRASINSKIFor: **METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR COMPRESSING TEXTUAL DOCUMENTS****ENCLOSED ARE:**

- Associate Power of Attorney;
- Information Disclosure Statement, Form PTO-1449 and copies of documents listed therein;
- Preliminary Amendment;
- Specification (12 Pages of Specification, Claims, & Abstract);
- Declaration and Power of Attorney:
(2 Pages of a fully executed unsigned Declaration);
- Drawing (5 sheets of informal formal sheets);
- Certified copy of application Serial No. ;
- Other: Authorization Pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a);
- Assignment to Philips Electronics North America Corporation

FEE COMPUTATION

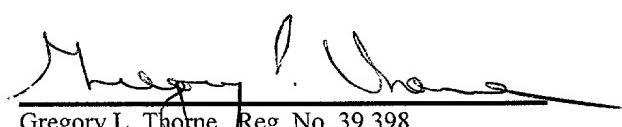
CLAIMS AS FILED				
FOR	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE	BASIC FEE -
Total Claims	21 - 20 = 1		X \$18 =	18.00
Independent Claims	6 - 3 = 3		X \$78 =	468.00
Multiple Dependent Claims, if any			\$260 =	0.00
TOTAL FILING FEE			=	\$1,196.00

Please charge Deposit Account No. 14-1270 in the amount of the total filing fee indicated above, plus any deficiencies. The Commissioner is also hereby authorized to charge any other fees which may be required, except the issue fee, or credit any overpayment to Account No. 14-1270.

Amend the specification by inserting before the first line the sentence: This is a continuation-in-part of application Serial No. , filed .

CERTIFICATE OF MAILINGExpress Mail Mailing Label No. EL458219334Date of Deposit OCTOBER 30, 2000

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METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR COMPRESSING TEXTUAL DOCUMENTSField of the Invention

The present invention relates to the compression of information, and more particularly, to the compression of textual documents encoded using tag-based markup languages, such as the Extensible Markup Language (XML) or the Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML).

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Background of the Invention

The Extensible Markup Language (XML) is a standard for encoding textual information that has been recommended by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). Likewise, the Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML) is an international standard (ISO 8879) meta-language that predates XML and is an ancestor to XML. SGML is a language for describing a document structure. XML is a simplification of SGML that is easier to use. For a discussion of the XML and SGML standards, see, for example, Extensible Markup Language (XML) 1.0 W3C Recommendation, <http://www.w3.org/TR/1998/REC-xml-19980210>; and <http://www.w3.org/markup/SGML/overview.html>, respectively, each incorporated by reference herein.

The illustrative XML standard allows XML-enabled applications to inter-operate with other compliant systems for the exchange of encoded information. XML documents store textual data in a hierarchical tree structure. Each XML document has one root node, often referred to as the root element, with the other nodes in the hierarchical tree being arranged as descendants of the root node. Each XML document contains two types of elements, namely, data elements and the corresponding tag elements that impose the hierarchical structure on the data elements.

Since XML documents contain only textual information, the documents can be quite large in size. In order to reduce the

size of XML documents for transmission and storage, standard compression algorithms suitable for textual information have been applied to entire XML documents. While the application of such standard compression techniques to entire XML documents has been an effective technique for reducing the overall size of such XML documents, this technique suffers from a number of limitations, which if overcome, could greatly expand the efficiency and usefulness of the compressed XML documents. Specifically, the compressed XML documents generated by such conventional XML compression techniques must be decompressed to be useful. A need therefore exists for a method and apparatus that compresses XML documents in a manner that allows the document to be processed in a compressed form.

Summary of the Invention

Generally, a method and apparatus are disclosed for compressing textual documents encoded using a tag-based markup language, such as XML or SGML documents, in a manner that allows a compressed XML document to be processed without decompression. The present invention compresses a textual document using a standard compression algorithm that is applied only to the data elements of the document. The tag elements of the document that impose the hierarchical structure on the data elements are not compressed. Thus, the present invention allows the hierarchical relationship of the data elements to be ascertained from the compressed document. Once the hierarchical relationship of the data elements is obtained from the compressed document, a user can selectively decompress desired portions of the document, without decompressing the entire document.

30 In one exemplary embodiment, an identification of the employed compression technique is inserted into a root node tag element of the document. In another exemplary embodiment, an additional tag element pair is inserted into the document and an

indication of the employed compression technique is inserted into the additional tag element pair. The present invention allows a decoder to utilize the uncompressed tag elements in the otherwise compressed document to ascertain the hierarchical structure of 5 the compressed data and present the user with a corresponding hierarchical expression of the document.

A more complete understanding of the present invention, as well as further features and advantages of the present invention, will be obtained by reference to the following 10 detailed description and drawings.

Brief Description of the Drawings

FIG. 1 illustrates a representative network environment where the present invention may operate;

FIG. 2A illustrates a conventional hierarchical XML document tree in an uncompressed format;

FIG. 2B illustrates a portion of the corresponding conventional pseudo-code necessary to construct the hierarchical XML tree of FIG. 2A;

FIG. 2C illustrates the pseudo-code of FIG. 2B as compressed in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2D illustrates the pseudo-code of FIG. 2B as compressed in accordance with another embodiment of the present 25 invention;

FIG. 2E illustrates the hierarchical XML document tree in a compressed format according to the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a block diagram showing the architecture of an illustrative XML transmitter in accordance with the present 30 invention; and

FIG. 4 is a flow chart describing an exemplary XML compression process 400 executed by the XML transmitter of FIG. 3.

Detailed Description

FIG. 1 illustrates a network environment 100 where the present invention may operate. As shown in FIG. 1, an XML transmitter 300, discussed below in conjunction with FIG. 3, transmits a compressed XML document to an XML receiver 110. In a further application of the present invention, the compressed XML document may be sent over the network 100 to a server (not shown) for storage, or stored locally by the XML transmitter 300.

FIG. 2A illustrates an XML document tree 200, and FIG. 2B illustrates a portion of the corresponding pseudo-code 250 necessary to construct the XML tree 200 of FIG. 2A. As shown in FIG. 2A, the XML document tree 200 includes a root node 205 and a number of sub-nodes 210, 220, 230, 240 and 245. As shown in FIG. 2B, an XML document, such as the document 200, contains two types of elements, namely, data elements and the corresponding tag elements that impose the hierarchical structure on the data elements. It is noted that in the illustrative notation used in FIG. 2B, each tag element is identified within braces "<>" to distinguish the tag elements from the data elements.

As shown in FIG. 2B, one feature of the XML language is that tag elements are utilized in matched pairs, with an opening and closing tag element corresponding to each node. It is noted that additional tag element pairs that do not directly correspond to a given node may also be included in an XML document, in a known manner.

In accordance with the present invention, the XML transmitter 300 compresses the XML document 200 using a standard compression algorithm that is applied only to the data elements 30 of the document. Thus, the tag elements are not compressed. Among other benefits, the compression technique of the present invention allows the document to be validated by standard XML parsers without decompressing the document. In addition, the

present invention allows a user to work with the compressed document and ascertain the hierarchical relationship of the compressed data, without actually decompressing the data. Thus, the user can thereafter selectively decompress only desired portions of the document.

FIGS. 2C and 2D illustrate how the pseudo-code of FIG. 2B is compressed in accordance with two exemplary embodiments of the present invention. As shown in FIGS. 2C and 2D, a standard compression algorithm is applied to only the data elements of the XML document 200 and the tag elements are not compressed. In a first exemplary embodiment, shown in FIG. 2C, an identification of the employed compression technique 265 is inserted into the root node tag element. In a second exemplary embodiment, shown in FIG. 2D, an additional tag element pair 275, 276 indicating the employed compression technique is inserted into the pseudo-code 270. In both exemplary embodiments of the present invention, the XML provisions regarding Document Type Definitions (DTDs) are modified to support the indication of the employed compression algorithm.

FIG. 2E illustrates the hierarchical expression of the XML document 200' in a compressed format according to the present invention. An XML decoder can utilize the uncompressed tag elements of the compressed XML document 200' to ascertain the hierarchical structure of the compressed data and present the user with the hierarchical expression shown in FIG. 2E.

FIG. 3 is a block diagram showing the architecture of an illustrative XML transmitter 300 in accordance with the present invention. The XML transmitter 300 may be embodied as a general purpose computing system, such as the general purpose computing system shown in FIG. 3. As shown in FIG. 3, the XML transmitter 300 preferably includes a processor 310 and related memory, such as a data storage device 320, which may be distributed or local. The processor 310 may be embodied as a

single processor, or a number of local or distributed processors operating in parallel. The data storage device 320 and/or a read only memory (ROM) (not shown) are operable to store one or more instructions, which the processor 310 is operable to retrieve,
5 interpret and execute.

The data storage device 320 includes a text source 350 that may be retrieved from memory or generated in real-time. Thus, the text source 350 may be a pre-recorded textual file, such as a database or another document, or a document generated
10 in real-time, for example, by a user entering textual information from a keyboard (not shown) or by a speech recognition system (not shown). The data storage device 320 also includes one or more compression algorithm(s) 360 that are suitable for compressing textual information. For example, the compression algorithm(s) 360 may be embodied as the WinZip™ compression utility application, commercially available from Nico Mak Computing, Inc., of Mansfield, CT, as modified herein to carry out the features and functions of the present invention. Thus, the XML transmitter 300 can process the text source 350 using an identified compression algorithm 360 to generate the compressed document, in accordance with the present invention.

The data storage device 320 also includes an XML compression process 400, discussed hereinafter in conjunction with FIG. 4, that compresses each data field in an XML document
25 200, and leaves each tag uncompressed.

FIG. 4 is a flow chart describing an exemplary XML compression process 400 executed by the XML transmitter 300 of FIG. 3. As previously indicated, the XML compression process 400 compresses each data field in an XML document 200, and leaves
30 each tag uncompressed. As shown in FIG. 4, the XML compression process 400 initially retrieves the XML document 200 to be compressed, for example, from the text source 350 (FIG. 3) during step 410.

Thereafter, the XML compression process 400 applies a standard compression algorithm 360 (FIG. 3) to only the data elements of the XML document 200 during step 420. The XML compression process 400 then inserts an identifier 265 of the employed compression algorithm 360 into the root node tag, in accordance with the embodiment shown in FIG. 2C, or inserts an additional tag element pair 275 indicating the employed compression algorithm 360 into the pseudo-code 270, in accordance with the embodiment shown in FIG. 2D. In this manner, the XML decoder can utilize the same compression algorithm 360 to decompress the compressed XML document 200.

Finally, the XML compression process 400 transmits the compressed XML document 200 to a receiver 110 over the network 100, or stores the compressed XML document 200 (remote or local storage). Program control then terminates during step 450.

It is to be understood that the embodiments and variations shown and described herein are merely illustrative of the principles of this invention and that various modifications may be implemented by those skilled in the art without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention.

Claims

What is claimed is:

5 1. A method of compressing a textual document comprised of data elements and tag elements that impose a hierarchical structure on said data elements, said method comprising the steps of:

10 identifying said data elements in said document; and compressing only said data elements in said document using a compression algorithm.

15 2. The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of inserting an identifier of said compression algorithm in said document.

20 3. The method of claim 2, wherein said step of inserting an identifier of said compression algorithm in said document inserts said identifier in a root node tag element.

25 4. The method of claim 2, wherein said step of inserting an identifier of said compression algorithm in said document further comprises the steps of inserting a new tag element in said document and inserting said identifier in said new tag element.

30 5. The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of transmitting said compressed document.

30 6. The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of storing said compressed document.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein said document is generated in real-time by a user operating a textual input device.
- 5 8. The method of claim 1, wherein said document is generated in real-time by a speech recognition system.
9. The method of claim 1, wherein said document is an XML document.
- 10 10. The method of claim 1, wherein said document is an SGML document.
11. A method of compressing a document, said document comprised of data elements and tag elements that impose a hierarchical structure on said data elements, said method comprising the steps of:
compressing only said data elements in said document using a compression algorithm; and
inserting an identifier of said compression algorithm in said document.
12. The method of claim 11, wherein said step of inserting an identifier of said compression algorithm in said document 25 inserts said identifier in a root node tag element.
13. The method of claim 11, wherein said step of inserting an identifier of said compression algorithm in said document further comprises the steps of inserting a new tag element in 30 said document and inserting said identifier in said new tag element.

14. The method of claim 11, further comprising the step of transmitting said compressed document.

15. The method of claim 11, further comprising the step of 5 storing said compressed document.

16. The method of claim 11, wherein said document is generated in real-time by a user operating a textual input device.

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17. The method of claim 11, wherein said document is generated in real-time by a speech recognition system.

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18. A system for compressing a document, said document comprised of data elements and tag elements that impose a hierarchical structure on said data elements, said system comprising:

a memory for storing content and computer readable code; and

a processor operatively coupled to said memory, said processor configured to:

identify said data elements in said document; and

compress only said data elements in said document using a compression algorithm.

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19. A system for compressing a document, said document comprised of data elements and tag elements that impose a hierarchical structure on said data elements, said system comprising:

30 a memory for storing content and computer readable code; and

a processor operatively coupled to said memory, said processor configured to:

compress only said data elements in said document using a compression algorithm; and

insert an identifier of said compression algorithm in said document.

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20. An article of manufacture for compressing a document, said document comprised of data elements and tag elements that impose a hierarchical structure on said data elements, comprising:

10 a computer readable medium having computer readable code means embodied thereon, said computer readable program code means comprising:

a step to identify said data elements in said document; and

15 a step to compress only said data elements in said document using a compression algorithm.

20. An article of manufacture for compressing a document, said document comprised of data elements and tag elements that impose a hierarchical structure on said data elements, comprising:

a computer readable medium having computer readable code means embodied thereon, said computer readable program code means comprising:

25 a step to compress only said data elements in said document using a compression algorithm; and

a step to insert an identifier of said compression algorithm in said document.

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ABSTRACT

A method and apparatus are disclosed for compressing textual documents encoded using a tag-based markup language,,
5 such as XML or SGML documents, in a manner that allows a compressed document to be processed without decompression. A document is compressed using a standard compression algorithm that is applied only to the data elements of the document. The tag elements of the XML document that impose the hierarchical structure on the data elements are not compressed. The hierarchical relationship of the data elements can be ascertained from the compressed document. A user can thereafter selectively decompress desired portions of the document, without decompressing the entire document. An identification of the employed compression technique can be inserted into a root node tag element of the XML document or into an additional tag element pair that is inserted into the XML document. An XML decoder can utilize the uncompressed tag elements to ascertain the hierarchical structure of the compressed data and present the user with a corresponding hierarchical expression of the document.

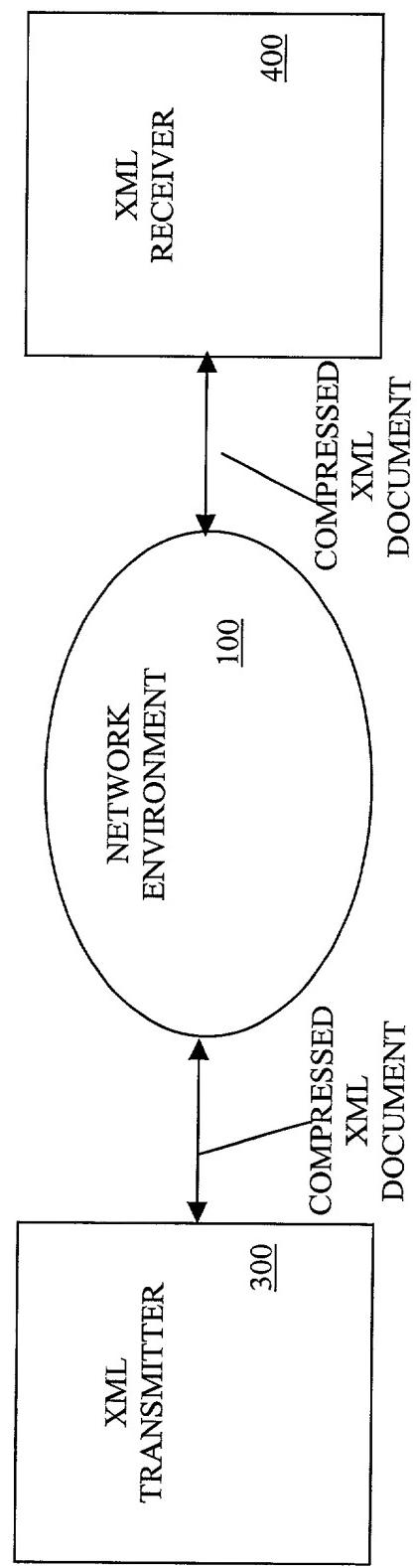


FIG. 1

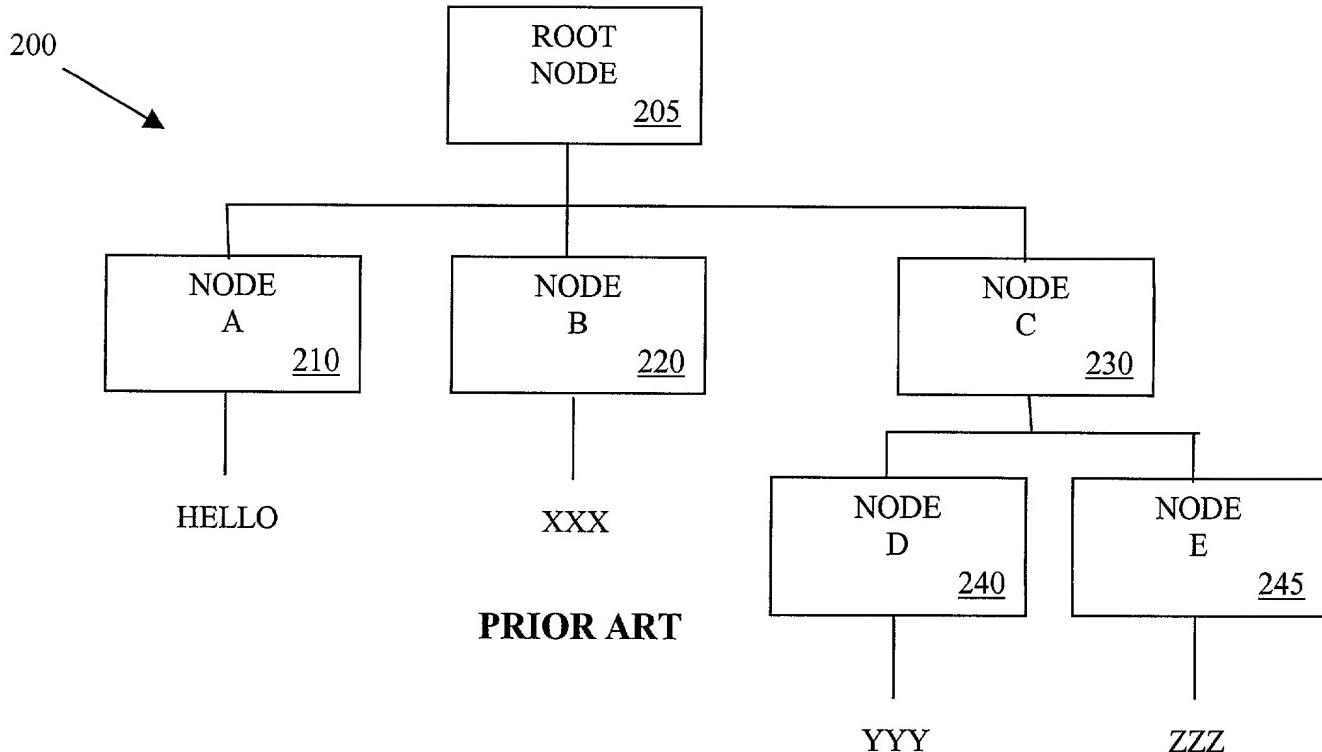


FIG. 2A

PRIOR ART - PENDING

250 {<ROOT>
<A> HELLO
 XXX
<C> <D> YYY </D> <E> ZZZ </E> </C>
</ROOT>

FIG. 2B **PRIOR ART**

265

260 {
<ROOT.COMPRESSION=ZIP>
<A> ^compressed data^
 ^compressed data^
<C> <D> ^compressed data^ </D> <E>
 ^compressed data^ </E> </C>
</ROOT>

FIG. 2C

270 {
<COMPRESSED TYPE=ZIP>
<ROOT>
<A> ^compressed data^
 ^compressed data^
<C> <D> ^compressed data^ </D> <E>
 ^compressed data^ </E> </C>
</ROOT>
</COMPRESSED>

275
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FIG. 2D

Patent No.: 6,134,456

200'

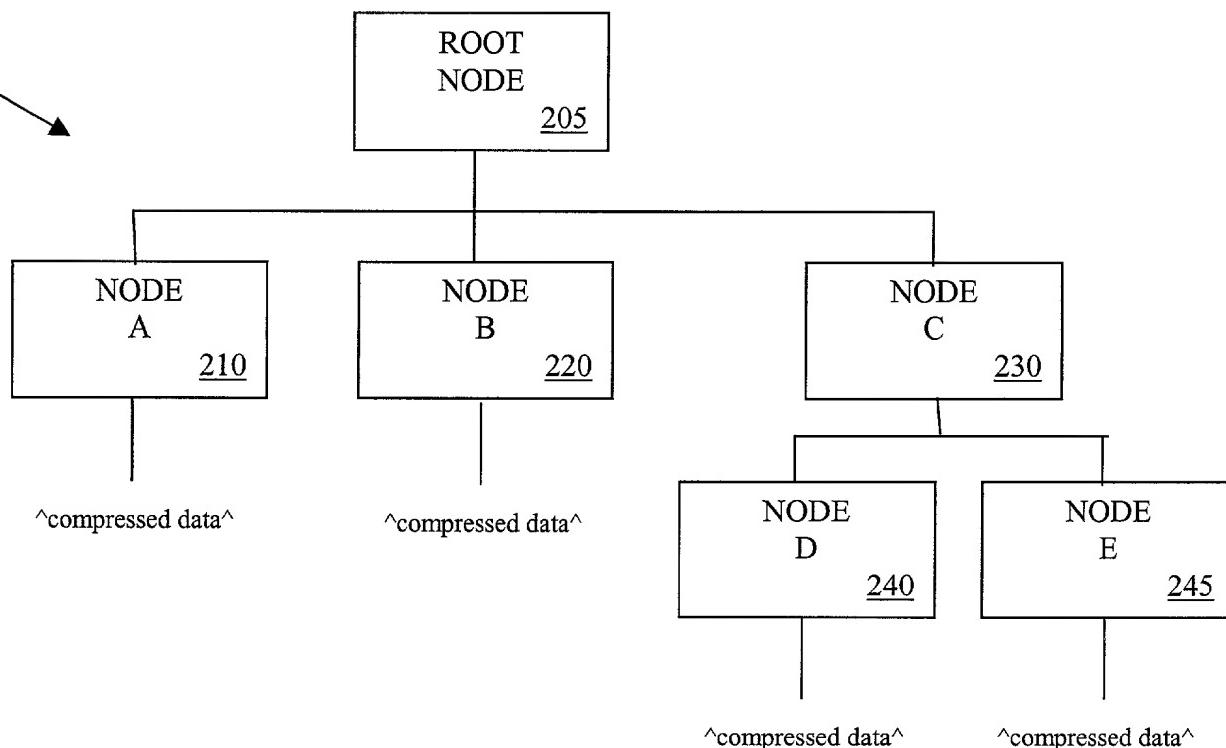


FIG. 2E

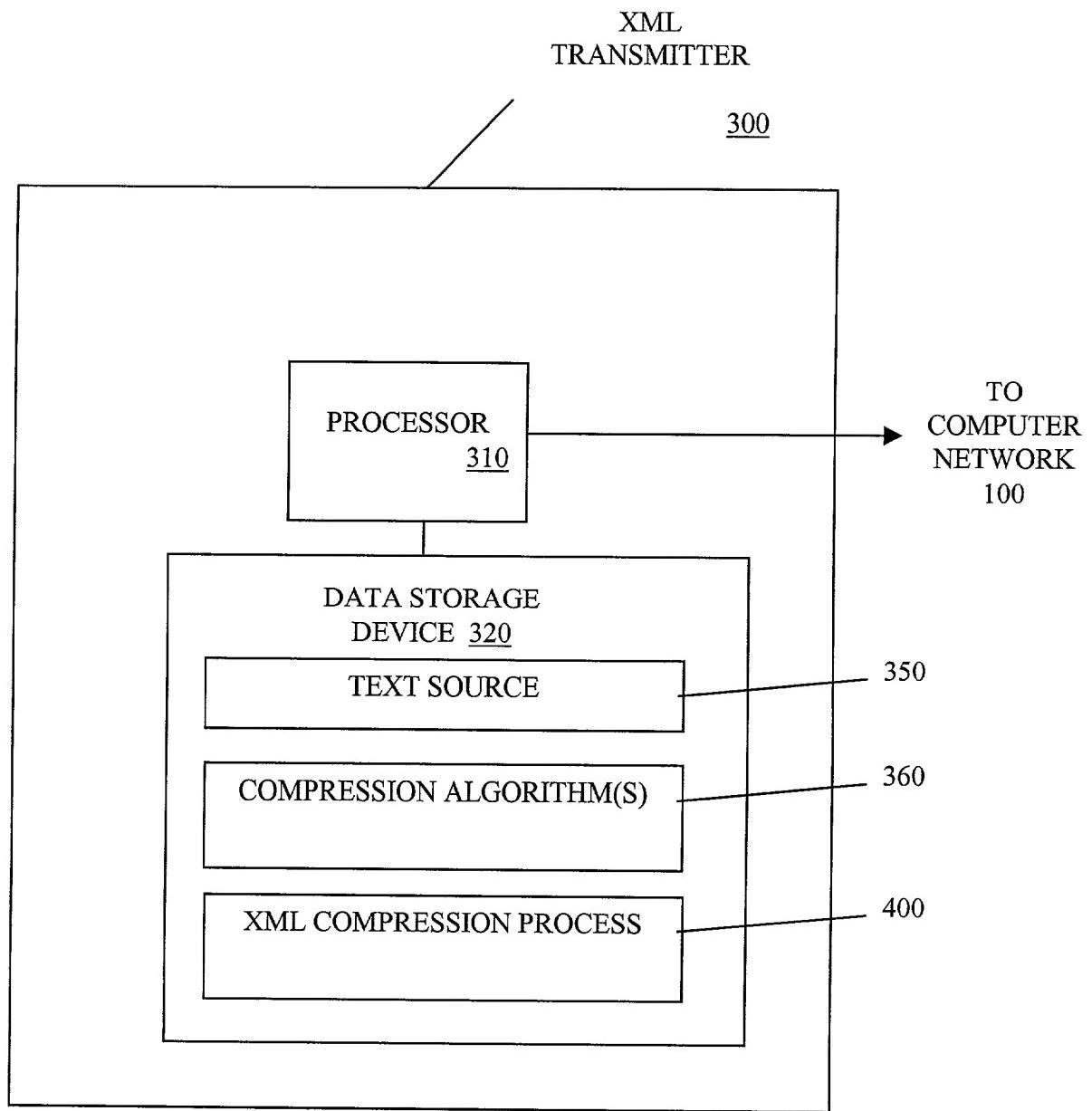


FIG. 3

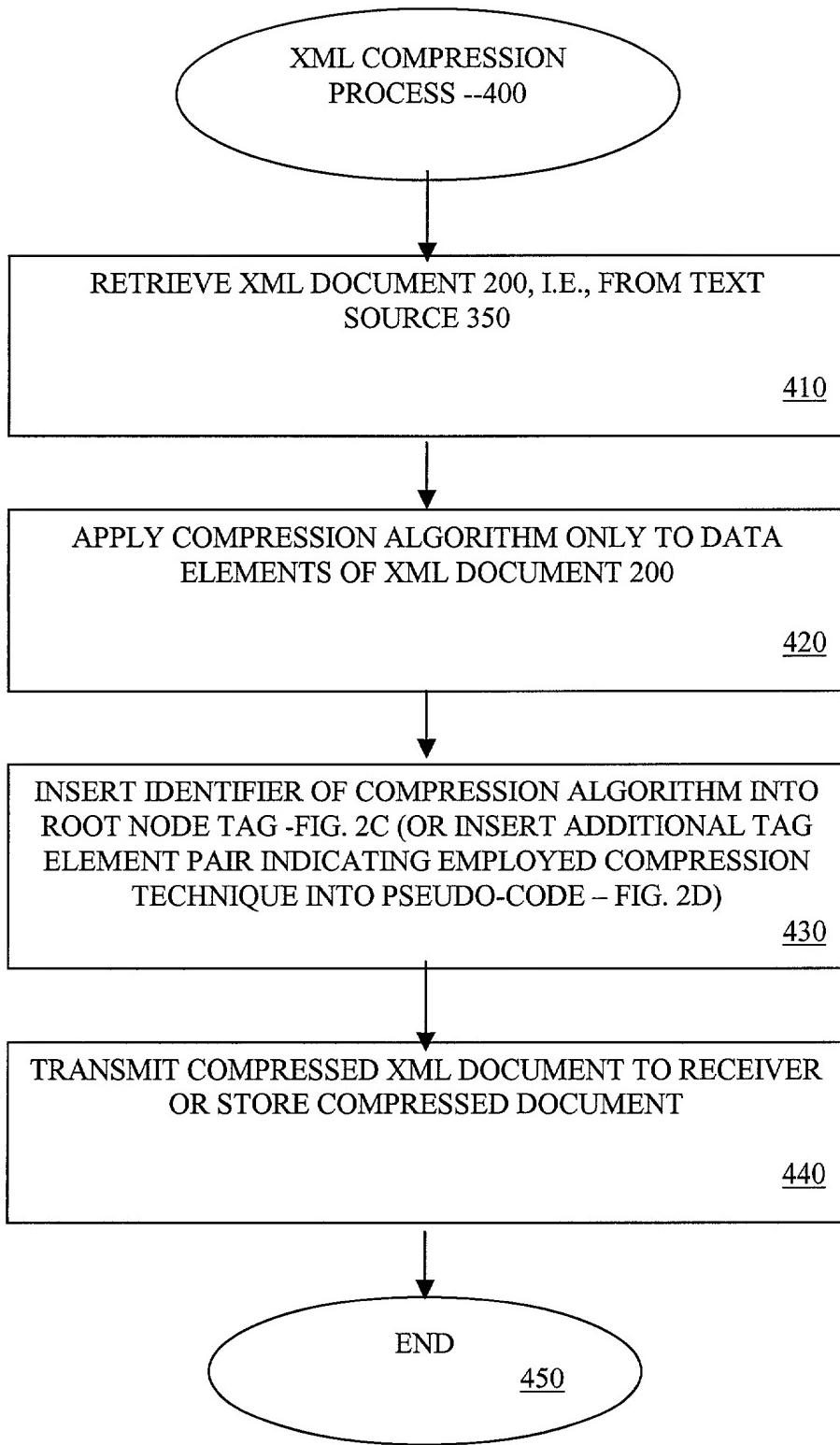


FIG. 4

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of

Atty. Docket

RAYMOND KRASINSKI

US000284

Filed: CONCURRENTLY

Title: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR COMPRESSING TEXTUAL DOCUMENTS

Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231

APPOINTMENT OF ASSOCIATES

Sir:

The undersigned Attorney of Record hereby revokes all prior appointments (if any) of Associate Attorney(s) or Agent(s) in the above-captioned case and appoints:

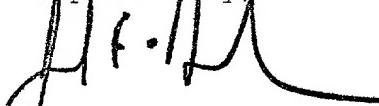
GREGORY L. THORNE

(Registration No. 39,398)

c/o U.S. PHILIPS CORPORATION, Intellectual Property Department, 580 White Plains Road, Tarrytown, New York 10591, his Associate Attorney(s)/Agent(s) with all the usual powers to prosecute the above-identified application and any division or continuation thereof, to make alterations and amendments therein, and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith.

ALL CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING THIS APPLICATION AND THE LETTERS PATENT WHEN GRANTED SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE UNDERSIGNED ATTORNEY OF RECORD.

Respectfully,



Jack E. Haken, Reg. 26,902
Attorney of Record

Dated at Tarrytown, New York
on October 23, 2000.

DECLARATION and POWER OF ATTORNEY

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled Method and Apparatus for Compressing Textual Documents
the specification of which (check one)

is attached hereto.

— was filed on _____ as Application Serial No. _____ and was amended on _____
(if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by the amendment(s) referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the patentability of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulation, §1.56(a).

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, § 119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

PRIOR FOREIGN APPLICATION(S)

COUNTRY	APPLICATION NUMBER	DATE OF FILING (DAY, MONTH, YEAR)	PRIORITY CLAIMED UNDER 35 U.S.C. 119

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §120 of any United States application (s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35 United States Code, §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose material information as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56(a) which occurred between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

PRIOR UNITED STATES APPLICATION(S)

APPLICATION SERIAL NUMBER	FILING DATE	STATUS (PATENTED, PENDING, ABANDONED)

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith. (list name and registration number)

Algy Tamoshunas, Reg. No. 27,677

Jack E. Haken, Reg. No. 26,902

SEND CORRESPONDENCE TO: Corporate Patent Counsel; U.S. Philips Corporation; 580 White Plains Road;	DIRECT TELEPHONE CALLS TO: Gregory L. Thorne (914) 333-9665
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Tarrytown, NY 10591	
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Dated: Oct. 3, 2000		Inventor's Signature: 		
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Dated:		Inventor's Signature:		
Full Name of Inventor	Last Name:	First Name :	Middle Name:	
Residence & Citizenship	City	State or Foreign Country	Country of Citizenship	
Post Office Address	Street	City	State or Country	Zip Code